

delivered Saturday night sounded the key note of his campaign. Every mail brings numerous requests from throughout the State for copies of that speech, and the State Committee is preparing to send it broadcast through all parts of Illinois.

By the Democracy Mr. MacVeagh's speech has apparently been received with an enthusiasm as great as the uneasiness it has caused among Republicans. In speaking of the criticisms of his speech made by his opponents Mr. MacVeagh said:

"I think the reason why the Republican papers have not found out how to tackle the Central Music Hall speech is because it was a surprise to them to find that it was not a defense of the action of the Democratic party nor an apology. They seem taken aback by the fact that the Democratic campaign is to be an aggressive one. I do not see how they could have made the mistake of expecting it to be otherwise, for it is the very nature of a liberal party and liberalism is never on the defensive. It is the other side that must defend. A party carrying forward a great reform must necessarily fight its way in the open field and not simply sit behind intrenchments waiting to be attacked. The Republican press has, therefore, so far floundered somewhat and simply devoted its time to personal attacks on speakers instead of criticizing the speech. Of course, they will recover from this and do better work. Meanwhile every opportunity has been given to the opposition. The speech covered the whole ground of the campaign and stated our position fully. Of course, it was a natural disappointment to the Republican press that I did not develop some impracticable position of extreme radicalism or extreme conservatism."

Concerning the criticism made of his explanation of the report that he refused, for political reasons, to sign the request to the President to send troops here during the strike, Mr. MacVeagh said: "The Evening Journal, which first published that story, has graciously accepted my denial of it, but does not express any regret at having published the statement and seems to blame me for not having denied it before. Its theory seems to be that it can publish anything it likes about a man, and that the responsibility for its truth rests upon the man and not upon the paper. But there is a seclusion in the columns of the Journal which counteracts the effects of a libel, and the story got its main circulation when copied by the Tribune, and it is, therefore, noticeable that the Tribune has not as yet seemed aware of my denial."

"What have you to say to the assertions that you dodged the currency and industrial questions?" was asked.

"These objections are merely instances of the ineffectiveness of the Republican papers' treatment of my speech," answered Mr. MacVeagh with a smile. "My position on the currency question was clearly stated, as it was upon all the other questions discussed. It is evident that the critics do not agree as to the things upon which I was clear and the things upon which I was not clear. Taking them altogether, I was clear upon everything; and then taking them altogether again, I was not clear upon anything. I think I defined my views in an unmistakable way, and believe that is the opinion of all who are without prejudice."

Chief Swenle and City Electrician Barrett returned to the City Hall after an extended Eastern trip. They attended the convention of fire chiefs at Montreal, but said they heard no suggestions for improvement on the Chicago service.

The most important feature in politics from a practical standpoint, as regards its bearing on the interests of both Democratic and Republican parties, local or State, is the condition of affairs in the great Fourth Congressional District. Three times has this district baffled the calculations of the most sanguine and adroit figures, and defeated Democratic county, Congressional and State tickets, while in general it is good for an immense Democratic majority on straight party issues. It behooves the Democratic County and State Central Committees to pay immediate attention to this district, settle contests, harmonize conflicting interests and see to it that the National Democratic majority is given in full to the straight ticket and straight nominees. The district is more complicated than formerly, owing to the addition of the solidly Republican Twelfth Ward, and the Republican managers are already casting longing eyes upon the district in the hopeful expectation that some new surprise there will discomfit the Democrats and aid their own hazardous course.

In round numbers there are 37,000 registered voters in the Fourth District, of which the large per cent. of 32,000 were polled in the special Hopkins-Swift majority election. The coming general registration will bring the total number of legal voters in the district up to 38,000. Already



HON. ROGER C. SULLIVAN.

Next Clerk of Cook County.

the Republicans are preparing to force their registration up to the highest notch, and they hope by reason of probable complications arising through the running of independent congressional, senatorial and lower house candidates to gain two Congressmen, one in the Fourth and one in the Third District.

The Seventh Ward, which is in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, is also in the Third Congressional District, which includes also the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth wards, and which, with the Seventh Ward vote, is Democratic, and without it doubtful. The total registration in the Thirteenth Senatorial District is 11,233 voters, and it will be 12,000 after the new registration. The district is made up of the seventh and eighth wards and one precinct of the Nineteenth. Its last majority was 3,200 for Hopkins over Swift. That part of the Nineteenth Ward which is in the district is bounded by Desplaines street and Newberry avenue, Taylor and Twelfth streets.

The Fourth Congressional District comprises the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and nearly all of the Nineteenth Ward. Its last majority was 2,854 for Hopkins over Swift.

The Twelfth Ward, with a total registration of 14,870 voters and a Republican majority of nearly 4,000, is in the Second Senatorial District. The main part of the Nineteenth Ward is in the Fifteenth Senatorial, and the Ninth Ward is partly in the Fifteenth and partly in the Ninth Senatorial Districts. The last majority in the Ninth and Nineteenth Wards was 5,000 for Hopkins over Swift. Thus while the Twelfth Ward Republican majority has been preserved in the Second Senatorial District the normal Democratic majority in the other two wards has been split up between two districts.

In the above figures no account has been taken of a labor or a scattering vote, for there was none worthy of mention in the returns quoted; but this fall the labor vote will undoubtedly cut some figure in the wards and Senatorial districts in question. The nationality vote will also count according to the affiliations and drawing qualities of the individual candidates, and doubtless it will be worked for all it is worth. In the total registration in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth wards there are 3,511 native voters, 13,528 naturalized, 2,200 Irish, 4,020 German, 3,542 Bohemian, 1,436 Russian, 750 Austrian, and 500 Polish, among which assortment it will be seen there is a field for all sorts of missionary work.

A side from the regular candidacy of Timothy E. Ryan in the Fourth Congressional, the independent candidacy of Frank Lawler, the threatened eruption of one Populist and one People's Labor party candidate and the slow and deliberate preparations of the Republicans to name a candidate who will be sure to poll the full Twelfth Ward Republican majority, interest in the district centers in the fight in the Thirteenth Senatorial between the adherents of Senator Joe Mahoney and Ald. William Loeffler, and as their district intersects both the Fourth and Third Congressional Districts, and inasmuch as its last Democratic majority of 3,200 was 346 votes greater for Mayor Hopkins than the entire Fourth District gave him, the possibility of results arising from the running of more independent candidates become of the highest interest indeed. It is a notable fact that while all the wards enumerated except the Eighth gave the late Carter Harrison more votes over Allen than they did Hopkins over Swift the reliable Eighth Ward gave Hopkins 150 more votes than it did Harrison, thus showing the loyalty of

the Democrats in control there to Hopkins and the straight ticket.

In view of the conditions and circumstances outlined it is more than likely that the threatened independent canvass of Senator Mahoney will be avoided and that Alderman Loeffler will withdraw and look for the West Town assessors' or collector's position next spring, thus lessening the chances of the Republicans to squeeze in a congressman in both the Third and Fourth districts.

The Tribune says, Professional (and pestiferous) Politician Frank Lawler is not suffering these days—neither are his relatives. His own name is on the city pay-rolls, and so are several of those related to him by family ties. Half a dozen of the Lawler gang at least are pocketing cash from the Chicago treasury each month. Here is the list:

Frank Lawler, special assessment department, \$200.

Joe Lawler (brother), custodian of stolen property, \$150.

Joe Lawler (cousin), chief clerk water department, \$200.

John Lawler (nephew), timekeeper street department, \$100.

James Lawler (son), clerk County Treasurer's office, \$100.

Ed McDaniel (brother-in-law), engineer Harrison street pumping works, \$100.

Perhaps there are others of the tribe fattening at the public crib, but the list given is enough to show that not much is getting away from Frank and his family.

Hon. James Brannon, the regular Democratic nominee in the Sycamore district, deserves to be elected. His only opponents are a lot of disappointed cranks.

YOUTH'S COMPANION: The only things not precisely true in the following are the names of the persons and places, and the description of the measures. The incident actually occurred. A State Senate had rejected, by a narrow majority in each case, a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over Halibut River, and a bill to forbid foremen in manufacturing establishments to report cases of striking by the hands employed. Senator Burley, who was interested in the labor measure but had opposed the bridge, went to Senator Short, who was on the opposite side on each measure. "See here, Short, if you will vote to reconsider the foreman bill, two of us will vote with you on the bridge." "All right." When the motion to reconsider the foreman bill was made, Senator Short voted "no," and when the motion on the bridge bill came up, immediately afterward, the labor men all opposed it. "Why did you go back on your word, Short?" asked Senator Burley, a few minutes afterward. "Oh, Miller didn't want me to vote for your bill, and I was under obligations to him for voting with me on another little matter last week." This was probably only one case out of thousands that occurred in our State Legislatures during the past year. Measures were passed or defeated, not because they were right or wrong, but because members were "und r obligation" to others to vote for or against those measures. Does anyone know a way to secure to the Burleys and the Shorts and the Millers the private stations which they would no doubt adorn?

LONDON is dissatisfied with its efforts toward educating the children of the poor. The barrack schools, intended to cut off the entail of pauperism by removing the children from the atmosphere of the workhouse and bringing them up in an institution where they might forget their unfortunate origin, have been given a thorough and an expensive trial, but the result has been failure. The chief trouble seems to have been that the buildings erected for the schools—huge structures housing

from 500 to 1,800 children—have lacked in sanitary appliances, and the buildings of the "associated" type—to adopt the language of the local government board—"seem to have been specially adapted for the cultivation of ophthalmia, fever, and diphtheria, together with sundry forms of disease that indicate a diminished vitality. The mere massing of the children together is found to be hurtful, for these evils arise quite independently of insufficient food or cruel treatment, though such aggravations are not wholly unknown. Nor is this all the fault that is found. The boys and girls are held to such rigid lines that they are said to be turned out "all made to pattern," and the very evil it is sought to remove—the taint of pauperism—is really ingrained into the pupils. The agitation now going on is likely to be remedied somewhat by dispersing the children into smaller groups, where a few hundred only are to be accommodated.

ATTENTION of the triple alliance and of all powers and potentates is respectfully directed to the Governor of Formosa. Tea comes from Formosa, and the neutrality of the country ought to be strictly maintained by the great powers sending a few warships if necessary. The interests of the tea drinkers are paramount in this matter. The Governor of Formosa is bound to have war with Japan. He has issued a proclamation giving the following schedule of rewards. Head of Japanese private, 200 taels; head of Japanese officer, 100 taels; live Japanese officer, 100 taels; live Japanese private, 50 taels; capture or destruction of big Japanese warship, 6,000 taels; capture or destruction of little Japanese warship, 4,000 taels. A tael is about \$1.50, but allowing for the silver basis its real worth is more. It will be noted that the Governor of Formosa thinks more of dead Japs than of live ones. A dead private is just equal to a live officer, while an officer with his head off is worth exactly twice the same officer with his head on.

WHILE the poultry industry has assumed enormous proportions in our country, inasmuch that it is said that the amount realized from the egg product annually would pay our pensioners, yet we are obliged to import largely to meet the demand for our own consumption. This being the case, it would seem that there is no immediate danger of overproduction, and if our farmers could be so instructed in the care, etc., of these feathered bipeds as to make it profitable to keep them on the farms, they may be kept in sufficient numbers to supply the home demand for eggs; thereby keeping the large sum of money paid out annually for the imported product, at home, besides adding another paying industry to the farm. As it is at present, the average farmer declares it doesn't pay to keep hens, and consequently poultry raising is not increasing in many localities.

For three years we have seen that the consumption by Europe alone of imported breadstuffs amounts to over 900,000 quarters per week, or, if the ex-European demands be added, to nearly 1,000,000 quarters per week for the whole world. This is a vast quantity of stuff to be handled with unfailing regularity and dispatch, and the mind recoils from the thought of what would happen should there be any let or hindrance in the delivery of Europe's daily bread, say for a few months, owing to a real crop failure in America, or a great war. It is only a few years ago when the total consumption of the world of imported wheat was reckoned at about half this quantity, but year by year Western Europe is becoming more and more dependent upon extraneous help in furnishing not only her staff of life but feeding stuffs of all sorts.

THERE have been droughts and droughts in this country, and some of them became historic. The most prolonged and disastrous visitation of that kind within the last half century occurred in July, August, and September, 1881, affecting nearly the whole country east of the Mississippi River. During July and August it was also severe in Kansas and Arkansas. The rainfall was from one-eighth to one-fourth the normal quantity, and the heat was correspondingly intense. As a result, wells, springs, and streams that had never before gone dry, were exhausted, and rivers went below the low water mark. Water was so scarce that factories were shut down, and on some of the railroads freight trains were delayed by lack of water for the engines.

"If this should meet the eye of the Canadian who some time ago lost a diamond shirt-stud worth \$250, and engraved, 'Bob, Jan. 1, 1847,' let him know that the aforesaid shirt-stud was swallowed by a Canadian turkey, and exported in that turkey's crop to the old country," says the Montreal Gazette. "The British householder who bought it had a fancy to clean

his own turkey, and found he had bought more than he had bargained for. Being an honest Englishman, he did not keep this find to himself, but inquired what part of the world that diamond-fed turkey came from, and he is now prepared to restore the shirt-stud to any Canadian who can prove his ownership."

THE Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army who has been forced to leave the service because he criticized the President's action in ordering the troops to Chicago does not deserve any sympathy. The man who becomes a professional soldier must understand that by so doing he ceases to be a reasoning animal. Somebody higher in authority than he must do his thinking. His part is that of a dumb animal. The intensely military Emperor of Germany summarized the theory of military life in a sentence when he said: "My soldiers, if I order you to shoot down your own fathers you must obey." Army life is not very satisfying to the people of active intellect and inquiring minds, but as a complete mental rest it has its advantages.

WHEN the economical history of the Western territories is finally and truly written, it will be plainly seen and fully recognized that the producing farmer and the business man were, as a rule, working against natural and economical laws during the first two decades of territorial development. It is too late for most of those who sacrificed best years of their lives to profit much by their experience, but the soil of the older Western States should be better farmed, and their markets more faithfully tested, before another like attempt to overcome unfavorable conditions is made by the young men of the present generation.—St. Paul Trade Journal.

For a great many years the balance of trade between China and Uncle Sam has been in favor of the Oriental country from ten to fourteen millions annually. She will do the United States a great favor by propping her unpleasantness with Japan until we can unload \$50,000,000 worth of firearms and other munitions of war, besides a few hundred cargoes of flour, canned goods, bacon, etc., on the belligerent nations.

From all quarters come reports of the increasing use of wheat as feed for hogs, stock, etc., a natural result of the low prices of "the king of cereals" and the shortage in corn. While it may be regretted that European people do not generally use more wheat flour, yet if they prefer wheat-fed meat to wheat bread it would be very foolish not to cater to their tastes in this regard.

It is not as much work to take care, and good care, too, of ten acres of orchard as it is to take care of ten acres of corn, and the income will be far greater. Ten acres of orchard would contain about five hundred trees, and a barrel to a tree when the trees come well into bearing is only a moderate yield. Five hundred barrels at \$1 per barrel would be \$500, or \$50 per acre.

The reported insanity of Partridge, the Chicago Board of Trade "plunger," will probably end the career of one of the most fearless and fortunate "speculators" of this generation. It is not to be wondered at that between operations which won and lost millions and whisky, the unfortunate Chicagoan's brain lost its balance, probably for the rest of his mortal pilgrimage.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

McHenry and Fox Lake Steamers. Despite the efforts of Mr. Chippy himself and the King of the Chippy Chasers from Sycamore, the Reese line of steamers still runs from McHenry to Fox Lake, and will continue to run until Dec. 1. Capt. Al Reese has a fine steamboat line, and he does all in his power to make his passengers happy. The Northwestern Railroad is to be congratulated on having such good men on their steamers as Captain Reese and his brother.

Olaf F. Severson, Justice of the Peace.

Room 1, 79 West Madison St., N. E. Cor. Jefferson.

ASK FOR Coyne's BREAD.

VIENNA, NEW ENGLAND, COUNTY FAIR, DADDY DOLLAR, CREAM OF MALT.

AT ANY GROCERY.

—OR—

Coyne's Bakeries,

164-166 Madison St., and 170-181 Lake St.

NOBLE T. ROBBINS, Justice of Peace, SOUTH CHICAGO. Residence, 9139 Exchange Av. Police Magistrate.

JAMES M. DOYLE, Justice of the Peace, 192 West Madison Street, Residence, 20 S. Wood St., CHICAGO, ILL. Police Magistrate Desplaines St. Police Court.

A. R. PORTER, Police Magistrate, Corner 53d Street and Lake Avenue, HYDE PARK (CHICAGO). Chattel Mortgages Acknowledged.

M. A. LA BUY, Justice of the Peace, 186 West Madison Street, Corner Halsted Street. RESIDENCE—381 Milwaukee Avenue, Corner Will Street.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS DRAWN. M. J. QUINN, Justice of the Peace, 5325 Lake Avenue. Hyde Park, Chicago. Residence, 287 Woodlawn Terrace.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE TOWN HALL. WM. AMERSON, Police Magistrate, CHICAGO. Residence—408 North Central Ave., Austin, Ill. Collections attended to. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

J. J. O'TOOLE, Justice of the Peace, (TOWN OF LAKE). ATTORNEY AT LAW, 3004 State Street, CHICAGO. Residence, Cor. Garfield Boulevard and Center Avenue.

CHARLES W. WOODMAN, Justice of the Peace AND NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 186 West Madison Street, Southwest Corner Halsted and Madison Streets. RESIDENCE: 448 West Fifteenth Street. Legal Papers Prepared and Acknowledgments Taken.

Jarvis Blume, (COUNSELOR AT LAW), Justice of the Peace, 146 AND 148 WEST MADISON ST., Suite 207, Chicago. Ex-Police Magistrate at Desplaines Street Station.

DANIEL SCULLY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 145 West Madison Street.

GEO. P. FOSTER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 125 Clark Street, Chicago. Telephone 4848.

GEORGE KERSTEN, Justice of the Peace, Rooms 1 and 2, 57 N. Clark St.

E. T. GLENNON, Justice of the Peace, COURT ROOM, 132 So. Clark Street, CHICAGO. Residence, 67 Bryant Avenue. Telephone 1808.

MARTIN R. M. WALLACE, Justice of the Peace, Room 1, No. 124 Clark Street, Chicago. RESIDENCE, 3817 Michigan Avenue.

FRED W. ROGERS, Justice of the Peace, NOTARY PUBLIC, 1113 West North Av., Chicago. Residence, 309 Montmore Av. Telephone, Yards 628.

J. J. HENNESSY, Justice of the Peace, AND—NOTARY PUBLIC, 4147 S. Halsted St. POLICE MAGISTRATE, Stock Yards Police Court. CHICAGO. Lake View 20.

V. S. BOGGS, Justice of the Peace, OFFICE, 462 LINCOLN AVE. Residence, 1501 Wrightwood Ave. TELEPHONE: Lake View 20.